

**National Historic Landmark Nominations, Recommended by the Landmarks Committee,  
April 11-12, 2006, and by the National Park System Advisory Board, June 9, 2006**

**1. Dorchester Academy Boys' Dormitory, Liberty County, GA**

- Located in a rural area of eastern Georgia, within the town of Midway, the Dorchester Academy Boys' Dormitory is nationally significant as the primary training site for the Citizen Education Program sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which educated thousands of mostly rural Southern African Americans about their legal rights and responsibilities, and taught them the skills needed to pass the voter registration tests.
- During the period that Dorchester served as the main training site of the Citizen Education Program, from 1961 to 1970, nearly 900 citizenship schools were established throughout the South. At Dorchester, thousands of teachers were trained to return home and instruct others, resulting in an increase in voter registration among African Americans.
- The Citizen Education Program furthered the goals of the civil rights movement and ultimately led to the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The classes galvanized local black leaders to participate in what was called, "the greatest mass movement in American history."
- The Dorchester Academy building is also associated with civil rights activist Septima Poinsette Clark, whose vision and grassroots organizing made the Citizen Education Program successful. Ms. Clark developed the citizen education model and oversaw the program from its inception in 1956 in the South Carolina Sea Islands, and carried it with her from the Highlander Folk School to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Ms. Clark joined the staff of the Conference in 1961 and taught there until her retirement in 1970.
- The less than one acre property is owned by the Dorchester Improvement Association, which strongly supports the nomination.

**2. Heart Mountain Relocation Center, Park County, WY**

- Constructed in 1942 as one of 10 internment camps for the incarceration of Japanese Americans under Executive Order 9066, Heart Mountain is located in the northwestern corner of Wyoming between the towns of Cody and Powell, 60 miles east of Yellowstone National Park.
- Heart Mountain was occupied from 1942 to 1945 and at its peak housed 10,700 Japanese Americans.
- Heart Mountain was the site of the largest single draft resistance movement in the nation's history. Japanese Americans resisted the draft as part of the protest against their confinement. Eighty-five evacuees at Heart Mountain were convicted of draft evasion and sent to Federal prison. After the war, the draft evaders were granted pardons. Despite the resistance, 700 male internees reported for selective service physicals and 315 served in the military.
- Heart Mountain contains a number of significant buildings, including four buildings associated with the camp hospital, a warehouse, a mess hall, and an administrative staff housing unit. The original road pattern and general building foundations also remain extant.
- The nominated property encompasses 124 acres of land: 74 acres owned by the Bureau of Reclamation and 50 acres owned by the Heart Mountain Wyoming Foundation.

**3. Ernie Pyle House, Albuquerque, NM**

- Built in 1940, the Ernie Pyle House was the home of famed World War II journalist Ernie Pyle, from then until his death in 1945.
- More people, with an estimated audience of 40 million, read Pyle's work more so than many of the other correspondents who covered World War II. Pyle's wartime reporting focused on

the daily lives of the ordinary soldiers, and connected people on the homefront with the war and their sons, brothers, husbands, and friends. Pyle's work earned him the Pulitzer Prize in 1944 for distinguished war correspondence.

- Pyle's World War II career took him to North Africa, Europe, England, the Mediterranean, and the Pacific. On April 16, 1945, while on a small island west of Okinawa, Pyle was fatally shot by a Japanese sniper. Pyle's death made front page news across the country.
- The Albuquerque house provided Pyle and his wife with their first and only permanent home. Although his work required him to be away from home for long periods, he cited his "little white cottage in Albuquerque" in his writings, which resonated with the soldiers who yearned for home.
- In 1947, the Albuquerque City Council accepted the house as a memorial to Pyle and as the city's first branch library. Today, the Ernie Pyle Library houses a small collection of adult and children's books, as well as Pyle memorabilia and archives.

#### **4. Borax Lake Site, Clear Lake, Lake County, CA**

- Borax Lake is the type site for the Far West Paleo-Indian period, which is distinguished by fluted Clovis-like projectile points dating from 12,000 to 10,000 years B.P.
- The Paleo-Indian deposits from the Borax Lake Site are of national significance because they demonstrate the geographic spread of the earliest human occupation into the Far West. Previously, archeologists thought that the path of migration left the West Coast as a marginal region that was not settled until thousands of years after man's original entry into the New World.
- Early Man was drawn to the location's reliable freshwater source and abundant lithic materials for tools.
- The Borax Lake Site is considered the best representative of the Paleo-Indian occupation of the Far West. Because Borax Lake did not dry up at the end of the Late Pleistocene like other pluvial lakes, the site provided a stable lake shore environment for the deposition of material culture from a succession of prehistoric cultures for some 9,000 years.
- The extensive cultural deposits of the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods at the Borax Lake Site make it a valuable location for testing research questions on the earliest human occupation in the far western United States and subsequent millennia of major climatic changes.
- The property covers a 26-acre site that is owned by the Archaeological Conservancy, who support the nomination.

#### **5. Mud Lake Canal, Monroe County, FL**

- Mud Lake Canal is the best preserved example of a Tequesta canoe canal, a long, linear earthwork feature. Mud Lake Canal is located on Cape Sable, at the extreme southern part of the continental United States, at the juncture of the freshwater Everglades and the saltwater Florida Bay.
- The canal was constructed by the Tequesta peoples, who are important for their adaptation to and relationship with the Everglades, a unique hydrological and environmental system. The Tequesta relied on aquatic resources and water transport, and their sites are significant because they are part of a broader tradition of long-distance canoe canal building. The Tequesta are also important because they were among the first recorded Native peoples encountered by Ponce de Leon when he explored the Florida coast in 1513.
- Mud Lake Canal was a complex engineering achievement, reflecting a detailed knowledge of local hydrological and topographical conditions and dealing effectively with changes in elevation, differences in soil conditions, and other environmental changes. A significant

amount of labor was involved in planning and constructing the canal, indicating a highly structured culture group capable of undertaking a project of this magnitude.

- The property measures 46.7 acres and is located in the Everglades National Park.

#### **6. Pennsylvania State Capitol Building, Harrisburg, PA**

- Constructed between 1902 and 1906 when it was brought to completion, the Pennsylvania State Capitol Building is nationally significant for the high quality of its neo-Renaissance architectural design, which is richly decorated and executed in monumental terms to express the power of a democratic American commonwealth. Designed by Philadelphia architect Joseph M. Huston, it is adorned with mural paintings and allegorical sculpture by some of the leading artists of the day.
- The Pennsylvania Capitol is perhaps the nation's ultimate expression of the concept behind the World's Columbian Exposition—the Chicago World's Fair of 1893—that great architecture grew from the collaboration of architect, artist, sculptor, and craftsmen.
- The property includes several contributing resources: the Capitol Building itself; the 1894 Executive, Library and Museum Building; the Capitol Grounds and the Grand Staircase; the Mexican War Monument; the Hartranft Monument; and the Boies Penrose Memorial.
- Recent restoration of the Capitol Building has addressed important murals by Edwin Austin Abbey and Violet Oakley, sculpture by George Grey Barnard and Roland Hinton Perry, and tilework by Henry Mercer. Restoration of the building has included replenishment of failed tile roofing, stone conservation, and preservation of the remarkable and complete collection of electric lighting fixtures and heavy carved furniture.
- While it shares with the states of Minnesota and Rhode Island a symbolic place in the story of the “American Renaissance” state capitols, being the first three, neither of the others have quite the same unharnessed splendor one finds in the great Capitol at Harrisburg. The other state capitol buildings apply the refinements of this particular architectural language to the traditional capitol form—the rotunda, portico, dome, and balanced houses of legislature expressed in external wings. In the Pennsylvania Capitol, as no place else, one finds restraint cast aside and opulence given full rein to delight the eyes of the citizen with the grandeur of state.
- The property covers 5.5 acres and is owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

#### **7. Eames House (Case Study House #8), Los Angeles, CA**

- The Eames House is an exceptionally important work of postwar Modern residential design and one of the most significant experiments in post-war American domestic architecture.
- Constructed in 1949, the Eames House is the most recognizable and most widely published of all the residences of the Case Study House Program. The Case Study House Program introduced Modern domestic architecture to a broad public after World War II by providing an opportunity for innovative architects to imagine, design, and construct an ideal home for a postwar American family. The program experimented with new materials, mass-production techniques, prefabricated and standardized parts, and visual simplicity. Modern houses were not only beautiful, but also could be practical, affordable, and livable.
- 36 Case Study houses were designed; 25 were built. The Case Study House Program suggested one of two ways to house GIs after World War II. Levittown was the other which offered the one-size-fits-all approach. The Case Study House Program houses created physical source material for future housing projects.
- Situated in the Pacific Palisades area of Los Angeles, the Eames House is located within a cluster of four single family residences, all designed as part of the Case Study House Program. This property was part of a larger tract of land upon which John Entenza developed the nucleus of the Case Study House Program for his *Arts & Architecture* magazine.

- The Eames House is also the property most closely associated with the prominent designers Charles and Ray Eames, who enjoyed prolific careers as furniture designers, filmmakers, photographers, exhibit designers, and graphic artists. They lived in the house from its completion in 1949 until their deaths in 1978 and 1988, respectively.
- Located on 1.4 acres, the Eames House is modular in its design, with exposed steel frames that are painted black. Each bay is filled in with plaster, plywood, asbestos, glass, or fiberglass panels. The steel sash and subdividers create a horizontal grid pattern. Plaster panels are painted black, white, red, or blue.
- Many historians, architects, and others continue to study the Eames House. It is regarded as the most celebrated of the Case Study House Program projects, a major accomplishment in Modern architecture, and the property most associated with these influential designers.
- The property is owned and managed by the family trust.

#### **8. The Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, NY**

- Covering an expanse of 478 acres in Western Brooklyn, New York, Green-Wood Cemetery is the largest and among the most influential of the early American rural cemeteries, carefully sited with dramatic views of the city and harbor beyond. Established in 1838, its scale, topography, and civic prominence made it an outstanding example of Picturesque landscape design, contrasting with the dense expansion of cities in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- Among the early rural cemeteries, Green-Wood is the one with the most extensive landscape created following the principles of Andrew Jackson Downing, the most prominent landscape architect of the antebellum period. It is outstanding for its cohesive, Picturesque character, integrated Gothic Revival architecture, and high integrity. Ultimately, Downing used it to illustrate the need for picturesque urban pleasure grounds, leading to the creation of Central Park. This promotion by Downing also contributed to its popularity among visitors to New York and its influence on period landscape design.
- The cemetery grew out of Major David Bates Douglass' plan that altered the existing landform and vegetation to create dramatic variety—with alternating areas of broad, sunny, open lawns, contrasted with shadowy, dramatic, introspective areas.
- The Main Gatehouse, designed in the early 1860s by Richard Upjohn and his son, Richard Michell Upjohn, represents the “apotheosis” of Gothic Revival architecture. Other compatible buildings include a chapel, visitors' lounges, and gatehouse residences.
- The property is owned by The Green-Wood Cemetery, which sponsored the NHL nomination.

#### **9. Liberty Memorial, Kansas City, MO**

- Located in Kansas City, Missouri, Liberty Memorial is one of the nation's most compelling monuments constructed in honor of those who gave their lives during World War I. As part of the FY 2005 defense authorization bill, Liberty Memorial was designated the National World War One Museum of the United States.
- Covering 47.5 acres, Liberty Memorial is located on a crest of a hill south of the Union Station and close to the post office, making it part of an important City Beautiful composition. The site was dedicated in November 1921, and the memorial was constructed between 1923 and 1938.
- The design is organized around a grand axial design terminating in a monumental group of buildings. The site is defined by a North Lawn and a South Mall.
- Liberty Memorial features the imposing central shaft rising from a Memorial Court, flanked by Memory Hall on the east, the Museum Building on the west, and the Great Frieze on the north wall. Two colossal Egyptian sphinx-like sculptures guard the south entrance to the Memorial Court.

- The complex was designed by Harold Van Buren Magonigle of New York City, alongside the Olmsted Brothers and George E. Kessler.
- Liberty Memorial closed in 1994 because its structural integrity was dangerously compromised. The site was rehabilitated between 2000 and 2002 and rededicated in May 2002.
- The property is owned by the City of Kansas City, which sponsored the NHL nomination.

#### **10. Nevada Northern Railway, East Ely Yards, Ely, White Pine County, NV**

- The Nevada Northern Railway property covers 47.6 acres in East Ely, Nevada, and represents the importance of steam railroads to the development of the nation. The Nevada Northern Railway was established in 1905 to support the area's booming copper mining industry. The East Ely yard is an unusual survivor of the steam railroad era.
- Operated as a museum, the property includes buildings, tracks, switches, steam locomotives, and other facilities. The complex is the best-preserved, least altered, and most complete main yard complex of an historic standard gauge, common carrier steam-powered railroad in the United States today.
- The Nevada Northern Railway is associated with the development of the network of railroad companies. The Nevada Northern Railway continued in operation until the 1980s.
- The era of dieselization of the railroad industry during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century led to alterations and demolitions of railroad yards and shops nationwide. The Nevada Northern Railway property at East Ely escaped modernization because of its geographical remoteness and the decline of the mining industry it once served.
- The property owners are the City of Ely and the State of Nevada.

#### **11. Carrie Blast Furnaces No. 6 and 7, Allegheny County, PA**

- Built between 1906-1907 this property includes the only remaining pre-World War II era blast furnaces in the Pittsburgh area, which was the largest iron and steel production area for much of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- The Carrie Blast Furnaces Numbers 6 and 7 are located on approximately 13.8 acres, about 7 miles east of the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers in downtown Pittsburgh.
- During the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, Pittsburgh was the leading producer of iron and steel in the world. The area's proximity to western markets and to the Connellsville coal fields encouraged iron and steel producers to build huge integrated production facilities.
- The design, layout, and operations of the Carrie furnaces were dictated by the large demands of the steel works and rolling mills for hot metal and electrical power. The property includes the two furnace stacks, hot blast plant, blowing engine house, gas processing equipment, and a specially-designed hot metal bridge needed to carry the molten iron across the river to the Homestead works open hearth furnaces.
- The Carries Blast Furnaces served two primary functions for the Homestead Steel Works. It produced basic iron well-suited for the steel work's open-hearth furnaces and it produced by-product gas used to generate electrical power.
- The two stacks of the integrated blast furnace plants operated as a pair, sharing raw material, hot blast stoves, and blowing engines. The property encompasses the technologies and processes of iron production—from the inventory and stockpiling of raw materials to the production and distribution of hot metal.
- When the mill shut down in 1984, the blast furnace plant had seven furnaces sprawled over nearly 100 acres of land. Since 1984, all of the Carrie plant, except for 6 and 7, has been torn down. The current property represents the remaining material culture of the blast furnace plant.

- Of all the remaining blast furnaces nationwide, Carrie 6 and 7 have the greatest concentration of pre-World War II equipment. The property is also associated with the city of Pittsburgh and the Homestead Steel Works, the largest steel production facility in the nation and the largest iron and steel-producing region of the world. Its products helped shape the physical landscape of 20<sup>th</sup> century America.
- The property of 13.8 acres is owned by the Redevelopment Authority of Allegheny County. Plans include having the furnaces serve as anchors for the redevelopment of 110 acres of adjacent industrial property.

## **12. Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings House and Farm Yard, Alachua County, FL**

- Located in Cross Creek, Florida, the Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings House and Farm Yard was the home of novelist Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings from 1928, when she purchased the house with her first husband, Charles Rawlings, until her death in 1953. Here she wrote all of her major literary works, including the Pulitzer-prize winning novel *The Yearling* and her memoir *Cross Creek*.
- The natural beauty of the location played a major role in Rawlings's literary works. The property includes an L-shaped, wood-frame residence, several outbuildings, the kitchen garden, and a citrus grove.
- After divorcing Charles Rawlings, Marjorie Rawlings isolated herself at Cross Creek, where she wrote the novels *South Moon Under*, *Golden Apples*, and finally *The Yearling*.
- In 1939, *The Yearling* won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction, and Rawlings won election to the National Academy of Arts and Letters. In 1941 she married Norton Baskin who owned and managed the Castle Warden Hotel in St. Augustine.
- Rawlings' work was notable for its sympathetic treatment of African Americans. Rawlings maintained close friendships with Zora Neale Hurston and Mary McLeod Bethune, and spoke at black educational institutions such as Florida A & M University and Fisk University, and other historically black colleges and universities. In her will, Rawlings established a scholarship fund for creative writing students and stipulated that some portion of the fund must be available for African American students.
- Architecture students have studied the Rawlings house as a notable example of regionally-distinctive vernacular architecture.
- Since 1970, the Rawlings House has been maintained by the State of Florida and operated as the Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park. The State of Florida supports the NHL nomination of the 3.28-acre property.